

Sedalia Evening Democrat

NEW SERIES.

SEDALIA, MISSOURI, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1892.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

A Hellish Fiend.

An Estimable Lady Robbed and Raped.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Taylor Held up on Broadway by a Black Brute.

A THRILLING STORY.

Covered by Revolvers, the Young Couple's Money and Jewels Were Taken.

The Husband Bound Hand and Foot and His Wife Outraged.

EXCITING SCENES.

Mass Meeting of Citizens—One Hundred Deputy Sheriffs Sworn In—The Country Being Secured.

One of the most dastardly and atrocious crimes in the history of Sedalia occurred shortly before midnight last night. Criminal records could be searched in vain for a case that parallels this one in its cool-blooded daring and fiendish details. At a time when a number of people were passing along the street, a masked and heavily armed desperado holds up a prominent citizen and his wife, and with threats of death if an outcry or noise was made, the compels them to march before him into a secluded part of the city where he commits a horrible crime upon the lady.

Shortly after 12 o'clock last night, Charles L. Taylor, the Ohio street jeweler, and wife were returning from a social party at the residence of Superintendent H. G. Clark, of the Missouri Pacific, at No. 522 West Broadway. When in front of O. A. Crandall's, No. 203 West Broadway, they were met by a masked man who commanded them to hold up their hands. Mr. Taylor was unarmed, and as a pistol and a dirk in either hand of the highwayman were thrust into his face, he could do nothing else than obey.

The robber then proceeded to go through Mr. Taylor's pockets. Gold and silver coin to the amount of \$15 and a small silver watch were secured. The small chain was broken as the villain grabbed the watch from the pocket. He saw that the watch was of little value and handed it back to its owner, saying that he did not want it.

Mrs. Taylor is possessed of a number of valuable diamonds and, during the time that her husband was being robbed, proceeded to secrete them. She took a fine diamond ring from her hand and threw it over into Mr. Crandall's yard. A breastpin was hid in the folds of her dress.

A young man, named Fred Hartshorn, passed along at this time on his way home from the residence of Steve P. Lupe, where he had been spending the evening with a party of friends. He saw that something was wrong, and, on looking the second time, saw that a robbery was being committed. He said nothing, but crossed the street and retraced his steps down town and sought the aid of the police.

Shortly before this another robbery had been committed in the same neighborhood, and as Mr. Hartshorn did not recognize Mr.

and Mrs. Taylor in the dark, the officers naturally thought that it must be the same parties upon whose case they were then engaged, and did not go to the spot.

The robber overlooked a diamond pin which was turned under Mr. Taylor's cravat. After he had finished searching Mr. Taylor he turned his attention to the wife. From her he succeeded in getting a pair of diamond ear-rings which he took from her ears.

The man did his work hurriedly and after having finished it he grabbed the couple by their necks and started them before him, going south on Osage street. The pistol and knife were kept drawn and the frightened people compelled to march steadily onward. This was continued until the old M., K. & T. hospital grounds in the extreme southwestern part of the city were reached.

On arriving here, they were turned aside and compelled to turn aside and enter the vacant lots to the east of the grounds and south of the home of George Lutz, who lives on the northeast corner of Twenty-second and Grand avenue. Here the robber took a stout rope from his overcoat pocket and commanded Mr. Taylor to hold his hands for tying. His hands were tied behind his back and the cord passed down to his feet and both ankles securely tied together.

Then took place an act of horror that all the demons of hell could not rival in fiendishness and blackness. The pen falters in its futile strength to paint the maddening despair and terror that this pure and trembling wife was compelled to undergo. The truth of the situation now began to dawn upon the husband, but even superhuman strength could not break the hempen ropes. The great God in heaven must have turned aside at the thought that a man made in the image of the Creator could even sink lower than the darkest and most slimy depths of hell where the formless things of crime and vice have their being in the blood-stained corruption of stygian darkness.

The almost prostrated wife was led away and there compelled to submit to the damnable desires of this fiend incarnate. Only after a terrible struggle in which the lady's strength was completely exhausted, did the brute succeed in his designs. This accomplished, he led her back to the crazed husband and with the dagger cut the ropes that bound him. They were then told to go home.

The couple finally managed to reach the residence of Wm. Latour, corner of Fourth and Ohio streets, where Dr. Henry Evans was called to attend the prostrate woman. He found that no serious physical injury had resulted from the assault.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are two of Sedalia's most respected, popular and well-known young married people. They occupy a high social prominence, and this sad and terrible affair is the source of intense sorrow and sympathy among their legion of friends.

Description of the Man.

The assailant is described as a man of medium size, slender in build and wore a long overcoat reaching half way below his knees. A small peaked cap was worn, beneath which was a white handkerchief concealing his face. He is undoubtedly a negro, as the unmistakable odor was detected upon every article of clothing handled by him.

Mr. Taylor accompanied by Wm. Latour immediately went to Sheriff Smith's house and laid the matter before him. He immediately summoned his deputies and began organizing squads of men for the apprehension of the rapist. All the questionable resorts in town were searched, but no one answering the description could be found. The

search continued in undiminished vigor until this morning when more extensive plans were put in operation.

A Close Clue.

A DEMOCRAT reporter called at the union depot this morning and was informed that, about 1 o'clock, a. m., a negro applied to the night agent and purchased a ticket for Kansas City. He paid the agent two dollars in currency and the rest in silver. He is described as being about 30 years old, five feet, eight or nine inches tall and weight about 165 pounds. He wore dark overalls, a faded broadcloth coat and a peaked cap drawn down close over his eyes and upper part of the face. He carried his money in a small clasp pocket book. One noticeable thing was that he was very restless and glanced furtively about, as though fearing the approach of anyone. The negro waited around the depot until the arrival of the 3:25 passenger train from the east, and no more was seen of him.

Another Description.

At the citizens' mass meeting Sheriff Smith gave the following description of the brute: He is between 25 and 30 years old, weight about 150 pounds, and was a shade between a black and mulatto, wore mustache and side-whiskers. He had on a dark overcoat, had a white handkerchief tied around his neck, and wore a kind of silk cap with a visor. The cap may or may not have been silk, but had that appearance. He had two large Colts' revolvers and a dagger about six inches in length.

Hartshorn's Story.

Fred Hartshorn related the following story to a DEMOCRAT reporter this morning: He had been down in town and was passing west on Broadway, on his way home, when, just before reaching there, he heard a woman crying, but not very loud. She was saying, "Please let us go; you have got all we have."

She was saying this to what appeared to be a negro. This was directly in front of O. A. Crandall's residence. The man to whom Mrs. Taylor was talking seemed to be a negro; though he is not certain. Mr. Taylor was standing near by against a fence, with his hands up and covered by the desperado's revolver. Hartshorn walked on between the parties and was about to halt, when the highwayman struck the muzzle in his face and told him to move on. The young man was terrified and made no halt. He hurried down town and informed Officer McGhee of what had happened and McGhee hurried to the scene, but, it being a long distance, was too late. Hartshorn says that the electric light went out along Broadway just before he approached the parties. He says that it never once entered his head to give the alarm at some of the surrounding houses.

Marching Them South.

In the annals of the early Indian warfare of this country may be read thrilling details of how captive women were carried and driven from some ravaged settlement into Canada or to some remote Indian village; how they were tortured on the route and how they would leave strands of hair or pieces of clothing on bushes or trees as they passed, that their pursuing friends might follow and find them, but none of these annals are more blood-curdling than the story of how Mr. Taylor and his beautiful young wife were driven by this black brute, through the mud and darkness, to the dreary and almost uninhabited outskirts of the city. No pen can ever describe the terror of that awful trip at the muzzle of two revolvers in the hands of a demon in human form. Mrs. Taylor had on her dainty dancing shoes and several times, in the course of the trip, these shoes came off in the mud. The black brute made her stop and put them on again. Arrived at the deserted spot where he was to do the diabolical deed, and after tying fast the arms and legs of the husband, he

took off his overcoat and spread it on the ground. There he succeeded in his hellish purpose after a desperate struggle by the brave, doomed woman. There are indignities he offered her, aside from the accomplishment of his deed, which are too outrageous and repulsive to put in print. Hell was seething in his black bosom and he fairly reveled in the beastly indignities to which he subjected her. When his hellish lust had been satisfied, he got up and ordered his victim to arise and give him his overcoat—and that "G—d d—d quick."

Mrs. Taylor says that when they started on the march she did not think that the negro meant to do anything worse than to rob them again.

Daylight Spreads the News.

Owing to the fact that the assault occurred at a very late hour, comparatively few knew of it until this morning. The news spread like wild-fire over the city and in a short time the streets were thronged with groups of excited men. Sentiment ran high and, had the villain been caught, perhaps there would have been a tendency to repeat the Texarkana affair. But people began finally to look at the matter in a cooler manner. Handbills were soon scattered calling a mass-meeting of citizens at the court house at 11 o'clock. As the hour approached, the streets

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were lined with men on their way to the meeting.

At the Court House.

On arriving at the court house, the criminal court room was soon packed with a solid mass of men eager to lend all possible assistance for bringing the ravisher to justice.

Acting Mayor Charles Carroll was elected presiding officer. The best and most prominent citizens of the town were present. It was found necessary for the proper transacting of business to have a committee and the following gentlemen were appointed to devise the most proper method of proceeding: H. C. Sinnett, Aug. T. Fleishman, Dr. Bronson, Thos. Mitchum, Chas. E. Yeater, Ira Hinsdale, O. A. Crandall, Ex-Mayor John D. Crawford and Frank Shultz.

The committee appeared in a short time and H. C. Sinnett reported that the committee advised the selecting of 100 able and trusty men with Ira Hinsdale as captain. These men were to report immediately to Sheriff Smith and be sworn in as deputies. This was accepted amidst loud cheering.

It was then proposed that a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest of the rapist be made by subscriptions taken up on the spot. The names could not be put down fast enough and in twenty minutes over \$1600 had been secured.

What Billings Saw.

Prof. F. C. Billings, who resides near the corner of Broadway and Vermont, started home from Sicher's hotel at about 11 o'clock last night. He had already heard of the assault on Mrs. Moore a short time before. Just in front of the Jaynes residence, midway the block, on Broadway, he saw a man answering the exact description of Mrs. Taylor's assailant much intently toward him. He caught, as well as Billings eyed him, it being the and then the statute of the back as

Four.)

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—[TWO]—

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Sedalia Democrat.

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"GOOD EVENING!"



Do You Read THE DEMOCRAT?

"I would earnestly advise them for their good to order this paper to be punctually served up and to be looked upon as a part of the tea equipage."—ADDISON.

PARALLEL columns have no terrors for honest men. Editor Streit is more than welcome to use them.

POOR Editor Streit. He is growing fairly imbecil in his efforts to retard the exodus of subscribers who are dropping him.

THE republicans of Sedalia are fond of being directed, supervised and watched over, and will of course take no exceptions to Editor Streit's method of marking the republican "spies" with his displeasure.

In another column appears the announcement of Mr. Clem Honkomp, a candidate for re-election to the office he now holds. The gentleman has made a reputation as an official who is ever alert to the best interests of his own constituents, and if any official act of his has ever merited adverse criticism, the DEMOCRAT has not heard of it. There seems to be a general disposition to accord Mr. Honkomp another term in the council.

If the DEMOCRAT would do as the *Gazette* does—that is, accept one cent a line from foreign advertisers for the same class of advertisements for which it charges home firms from four to six cents a line—there would be no room in these columns for the paper's own announcement. The space, however, is much more valuable for the company's use than it is filled with unprofitable foreign announcements which discriminate against home industries.

EDITOR STREIT says the "*Gazette*" is the only paper in Sedalia that receives telegraph news of any description." Of course the claim is untrue, but the joke of it is that the very issue of the *Gazette* in which the boast occurs contains not a line of telegraph from the state capital where matters of great interest to Sedalia are being discussed. Editor Streit could improve his "telegraph service" by judicious scissorings from the DEMOCRAT's specials.

MR. BALDWIN is one of the parties engaged in that enterprise which is giving to Sedalia a good newspaper and to the democratic party an advocate of democratic principles. He holds the views he has always held—that when a paper

merits support it is under no obligations to its supporters for what it merits. Now, in the case of Editor Streit it is different. It requires a deal of forbearance on the part of the republicans to support him, as he has not yet shown that he merits it. Therefore he is indebted to his party. His party owes him nothing, for the leadership he boasts is its own reward.

A DAMNABLE CRIME.

Never was a people more shocked than by the damnable crime which was perpetrated last night. In the midst of a well governed, christian community, subject to the influences of an enlightened civilization, a deed is committed black as the blackest of ancient barbarism, and the man who perpetrated it still lives. It is horrible.

It is time this fiendish element is called in check. Hell's fires are not hot enough to punish such a crime. Let the devil be found and, when identified beyond error, let the worst possible punishment be meted out, for it is impossible to devise one swift and terrible enough to blot from the face of the earth the awful result of his act.

Society has been betrayed. The good name Sedalia has borne has been blackened. Minor crimes have been here as elsewhere, and even in that there has been a constant and active sentiment for their extermination kept alive by the people and their papers. If this fiend lives it is a blot upon the fame of our people.

If he is to be found we must find him. When he is found he will be killed as the poisonous, venomous reptile that he is—not only killed, but killed in a manner that will strike black terror to the evil minded for all time to come.

Law is the expressed will of the people deliberately and calmly decreed. But for the crime of last night there is no law. Deliberative manhood cannot conceive of such total depravity and devilish execution. Nay, not devilish. The prince of darkness would cower in shame before such a deed. Therefore, as there is no law expressed it is the supreme will of the people that the most awful, most terrible, most retributive punishment possible to devise be visited upon the incarnate fiend.

The DEMOCRAT under all ordinary, and even unusual cases, counsels patience and the natural course of the law. But for such crimes there is no law. The people should act, and act in a manner that will be a memory to devils while history of crime shall last. Let nothing be left undone to capture the brute. Let him be fully identified. Then let the swift, terrific judgment fall to set a seal of eternal damnation upon the worse than devil who has transcended the conceptions of hell to gratify the poisonous lusts of a worse than brute body.

Not for James.

From the Warsaw Enterprise.

Shrewd republican lawyers of Sedalia want a judicial district composed of Pettis, Benton, Hickory and St. Clair and possibly Morgan. They say that they would concede the election of such a democrat as Judge Lay. The answer to such a proposition is to "beware of gift-bearing Greeks." Doubtful counties contiguous to the well-developed and progressive democratic counties have the right and will demand to remain in districts whose judges have the spirit of democracy and respect for the people in their souls. We would regard it as calamitous to have a judge whose highest conception of political duty is to sustain high tariffs to rob the people of their earnings, and force bills to deprive majorities of their rights. There are plenty of good but deluded republicans, but when you find one just stick a pin in him to see if he is alive.

UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Sampson Reviews Judge Martin's Articles.

A Brief History of the State University and Its Management at Columbia.

A COUNTY SCHOOL.

Reports of Curators and Investigating Committees.

Showing that the School Has Not Grown With the State.

INTERESTING FACTS.

The Light History Sheds on the University Management—Weak Arguments of a Learned Judge Answered.

Mr. F. A. Sampson has prepared the following convincing answer to Judge Martin's articles on the university management, and it has been printed and circulated by the students' committee on removal:

Judge Martin, the dean of the law faculty of the university at Columbia, has written two extensive articles against the removal of the university. The *Statesman* of Columbia, in printing the first article, makes the headlines, "Judge Martin Advances Convincing Arguments that the University Must Remain at Columbia," but the article is principally a history of the university. In the first division of his article he states the facts in regard to the act of congress donating land to be used for a seminary of learning, the acceptance of the donation by the people of Missouri, the provisions for this in the constitution of 1820, and the selection of lands.

In the second division he gives the acts of the state legislature providing for the sale of the lands, the sale and the investment of the proceeds in stock of the state bank of Missouri.

In the third division the history of the location of the site is given. The act providing for this was passed in 1839, and it gave no opportunity to any county in the state except six, to give a home to what the judge calls a "houseless stranger," against whom he alleges that the cities and counties now asking for the university so often "shut the door." He does not explain in what way they did so. On the contrary, Pettis county was denied the right of getting the institution even by giving \$200,000 for it. Henry county was denied the same right. Neither one of them ever did "shut the door" against the university, but the legislature refused to give them the right to open the door. Had it a right to do so, providing they had suitable and appropriate locations for an institution of the kind? Should they be longer kept out of their rights?

The subscription made by Boone county citizens was "for the use and benefit of the state university provided that it is located in Boone county." The judge does not say that this takes away from the state the power of taking the university from that county under all circumstances whatsoever. Suppose railroads had been built within three miles of Columbia, and that the county had moved the court house and county offices to a new town on the railroad. Suppose after that was done that the university buildings had been burned, does the judge intimate that the legislature would not have the power to follow to the new town on the railroad? If the right in any imaginable case is conceded, then it is no longer a question of right, but of policy, and Judge Martin does not say that the state has no right to move not only three miles but out of the county altogether.

During the first two years of the history of the school, the judge says that Boone county, the largest contrib-

utinal existence, and that but for the means furnished by the citizens of Boone county, she would have been a "houseless stranger." The records do not show, however, that Boone county ever contributed to the university except the one time, and that was in securing the location. Why it would have been houseless except for Boone county is not plain, as Callaway offered what is now alleged to have been a larger amount than the cash equivalent of that made by Boone county. Instead of that county continuing to be a large contributor, the records hereafter noticed, show that the university existed largely for the benefit of the people of Boone county, at times more than one half of the students being residents of that county.

The fourth and last division of the article is wholly in reference to the Agricultural college, and with that we are not now concerned. Had there been no destruction of the university building by fire, the question of removal of the Agricultural college would no doubt be decided at the next regular session of the legislature in the affirmative, but for present purposes we now say for Columbia to keep that institution, and so we come to the end of the judge's article before the convincing arguments in regard to the university removal are found.

The second article was printed in the Columbia, Missouri *Herald*, and is headed "unanswerable arguments." In addition to the points made in the first article there are here made two more, one in regard to the legal right, and the other as to the policy of removal.

In regard to the first, time will not permit a discussion now, but the opinion of the attorney general of the state of Missouri may be found in the appendix to the journals of the 36th general assembly, 1891, in which he concludes that the provisions of the constitution do not "inhibit the legislature from changing the location of the Agricultural college [state university] to some point outside of Boone county." His argument is thought to be good by lawyers of high standing.

The other division of this article is as to the disadvantages which the university would suffer by removal, and these, as stated, bear so small ratio to the interests involved, that one is surprised to read them. They are given as the loss of a part of the benefits arising from a \$40,000 fund, a \$500 one, a \$6,000 one, and an observatory building costing \$4,000. Were it a question of the funds themselves it would be only \$50,500, a sum so small when balanced against the interests of the university that no friend of it should give it a second thought. But let us look into these matters further. The \$40,000 fund was established for the education of "the poor and indigent youths of Boone county, who are unable to educate themselves." The trustees of the fund can assist such children in the public schools or private schools in not only any part of the county, but elsewhere as well; they can assist such children in the private colleges at Columbia or elsewhere. If the university is moved to some other country, they can still send the students who are competent to enter it to whatever county it may be in. Those who are in the university and assisted by this fund, receive from it \$70 per year of which they pay the university \$20, so that it is only a question of a few \$20 bills. The \$500 fund for awards in oratory, and the \$6,000 for scholarships, would naturally follow the university wherever it goes, but if not, will the university be kept where it should not be for the sake of the interest on \$6,500 to be expended on certain students?

But the judge says the removal of the university would inaugurate an era of removal of state institutions generally. Why so? Is any one claiming that the normal schools are not in suitable places? That the asylums are suffering from being in wrong locations? If they are where they ought to be who will say that they should be moved?

The remaining consideration under the head of policy is even less worthy of consideration than those just mentioned. This is that some persons who have built or made investments in Columbia will

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Surplus fund, - - - 35,000.00.

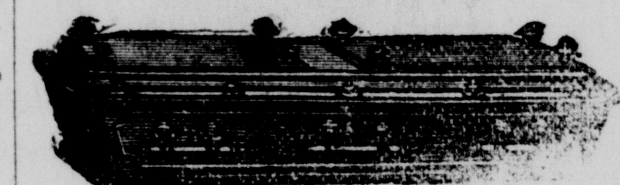
A general banking business transacted. Collections receive prompt attention. Liberal accommodations to depositors.

DIRECTORS: W. H. Powell, John J. Yeater, J. D. Crawford, S. H. Beiler, W. T. Hutchinson, F. B. Meyer, N. N. Parberry, J. W. Perdue, Wm. H. Powell, Jr.

Mc LAUGHLIN BROS.

Furniture Dealers and Funeral Directors.

513, 515, 517 OHIO STREET.



Telegraph orders promptly attended to day or night
Night clerk at store.
Telephone No. 8.

Prompt, careful service. Arterial embalming a specialty.

lose money by the removal. Is the educational interests of the whole state of Missouri to depend on the private loss or gain of a few individuals? Legislators are not sworn to decide matters of importance to the whole state, not only at the present time, but for all time to come, by the private interest of a few individuals in some town that has been left behind in the general progress of our grand Commonwealth.

The following abstract of the reports of the curators and legislative committees will show many points of interest in regard to the university.

The later reports being more easily obtained are not all noticed. The catalogues of the university show an attendance of students from Boone county between 1877 and 1888 varying from 105 to 235, the average attendance each year being 163.

F. A. SAMPSON.

Board of Curators' Reports.

Annual report for 1840, Oct. 29, 1840. Senate Journal, 11th general assembly.

As the seminary fund had not yet amounted to \$100,000, there was no available income, and the university had not yet been organized. However, the curators had met and organized in Columbia in October, 1839, and had made a contract for the erection of a building to cost \$74,494. When this is paid there will be eight or ten thousand dollars unexpended of the Boone county donation. If the legislature will authorize the sale of the real estate donated by the citizens this fund can be used in further improvements.

Annual reports for 1841 and 1842. Nov. 24, 1842. Senate and house journals, appendices, 12th general assembly, pages 527-537.

The report for 1841 recites the employment of President Lathrod at a salary of \$2,500 per annum; the disappointment in the receipt of

dividends from the State bank in which the seminary fund was invested, and the preparations for the future. The preparatory department had been opened April 15th, and there had been 48 students. The preparatory school would be continued as a permanent department of the university.

The report for 1842 shows the contributions of Boone county to have been \$82,300 in cash, and lands which were estimated in 1839 to be worth \$36,000. The contracts made by the curators exceeded the cash subscriptions some \$15,000, and if the legislature did not make an appropriation they would be compelled to sell the real estate which had been donated, at a sacrifice. They had a building erected for a president's house at a cost of \$4,500, and it was then completed and occupied.

The lands donated by the United States had been sold "at a rate very greatly below their real value." The sum realized had been invested in the capital stock of the Bank of the State of Missouri, and the dividends had been for 1838 at 7 per cent., for 1839 at 15½ per cent., for 1840 at 6½ per cent., for 1841 none, and 1842 at 3½ per cent.

The second annual report of the president made to the curators, and a part of their report states: "We are as yet in the process of transition from a common grammar school to a regular constituted university. We have in the same rooms students of all ages and of various degrees of attainment; and while we are gradually departing from the regimen of the grammar school, it would be unwise to assume at once that of the university."

There was no quorum at the meeting of the curators in 1843, and no report.

Annual report for 1844. Oct. 1844, senate and house journals, appendices, 13th general assembly, pages 57-66.

The amount due the contractors for the university building, including extras was \$79,094, and on set-

(Continued on Page Three.)

W. L. PORTER, Pres. R. L. HALE, V-Pres.
J. C. VAN RIVER, Cashier.

People's Bank

OF SEDALIA.

404 Ohio St., Sedalia, Mo.

Cash Capital, \$50,000.
Surplus, 1,000.

Interest Paid on Deposits.

4 per cent. Savings Deposits.
5 per cent. Certificates of Deposit.
6 per cent. Certificates of Deposit.

A General Banking Business Transacted.
Money loaned on personal, collateral and real estate security.

We have for the special accommodation of customers a massive fire-proof vault, in which boxes containing valuable papers can be placed. No charge will be made.

OFFICE HOURS from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.
Bank also open Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock, to receive deposits only.

STATE CAPITAL.

LOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY MUST BE SETTLED.

Before an Appropriation is Made, Says the Missouri House of Representatives.

Special to the Democrat.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 24.—The house of representatives this morning, by a vote of 39 to 85, refused to appropriate any funds for re-building the university until the question of location is settled.

Speaker Tuttle has been instructed to appoint a committee of fifteen to visit the cities bidding for the university.

Lyman, of Kansas City, offered a resolution requesting the curators to furnish the legislature with information as to its powers in re-building the university. It will be acted on Thursday.

Mrs. Foreman Held Up.

At 8 o'clock last night Mrs. Laura Foreman, a widow, who resides at 1902 Harrison street, alighted from the electric car at 16th and Missouri avenue, and had gone two blocks south when a mulatto villain met her, drew a long dirk, grabbed her around the neck and jerked her pocket book out of her pocket. Mrs. Foreman begged him to spare her life and take her money. He soon disappeared. He stunk badly. His description is the same as heretofore given.

THE CATHOLIC FAIR.

A Good Crowd in Attendance Last Evening.

The Catholic ladies known as the "Churchbuilders of St. Patrick's church" commenced their fair for the benefit of the church in the Dalby building at the corner of Fifth and Ohio, and the attendance was large.

The room was prettily decorated and the number of nice things to be raffled presented a gala appearance, so nicely were they arranged.

The fair continues three evenings; an elegant supper will be served and a number of valuable articles will be raffled for. The voting for the most popular conductor will be lively.

Bad Lights.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr complains of the way in which the electric lights are managed. He says he was at the social at Mr. Clark's last night and at no time, either going or returning, was there light enough to see the sidewalks.

Dr. J. H. Cody, oculist and aurist. Practice limited to diseases and surgery of the eye and ear and the removing of superfluous hair and facial blemishes. Spectacles adjusted. Office 313 Ohio street, Sedalia, Mo.

I. O. O. F.

Special meeting at G. A. R. hall this evening at 7:30. Important business. Members all specially requested to be present.

F. E. HOFFMAN,
N. G.
J. W. TRUXEL,
Sec'y.

DEMOCRATS CONFERENCE.

The State Committee in Session—Convention Date Not Fixed.

Special to the Democrat.

JEFFERSON CITY, Feb. 24.—The Democratic State Central committee is in session to-day. The committee has concluded to defer the call for a state nominating convention, and will hold a meeting in St. Louis on March 16, at which the time and place for holding the convention will be settled.

Quite Sick.

The many friends of Miss Belle Hubbard, a composer in the DEMOCRAT office, will be pained to know that she is dangerously ill at her home.

A Hellish Fiend.

(Continued From Page One.)

though for a revolver. The fellow then turned aside and soon disappeared. He was either a white man or mulatto. There is no sort of doubt but that he is the guilty fiend.

Uncle Jimmy's Story.

"Uncle Jimmy," a white man who attends Forest park, saw a man running through the park, south, early this morning, and trying to beat off some dogs which were barking and giving him chase. He also answered the brute's description.

About 9:30 o'clock last night as a young man living on South Engineer street was returning home a stranger wearing a long overcoat, a cap, and who had a white handkerchief drawn over his face, was seen standing in the shadow on the east side of the water tower, on Broadway. He started to stop the young man, but evidently concluded that he was not the party wanted, as he allowed him to pass unmolested.

Suspects Arrested.

Quite a number of suspects have been arrested during the day and taken to the police court room for examination. All suspicious characters have been shadowed.

J. Rowe, the second hand man, gave a description of a stranger who came into his store yesterday afternoon to sell an umbrella, that tallied with the story of young Buckley who has been at the court room all day to recognize those brought in. The man had the dark-skinned appearance of a foreigner, wore dark clothes and had on the same kind of a cap worn by the robber. He was ordered to leave town by Officer Lou Kahrs, but was seen on West Main street about 6:30 o'clock last evening.

It is impossible to think that the man wanted is a stranger. The secluded spot where the outrage was committed shows a knowledge of the city not possessed by one outside the city.

The stranger spoken of above, wore no overcoat when seen but one could have been obtained easily by him.

Notes.

J. C. Thompson, cashier of the First National bank, was elected treasurer of the fund raised this morning.

The local managers of the M., K. & T. and Missouri Pacific railways, offer their wires, trains, and trainmen to assist in the capture.

Ex-Mayor Crawford and Acting Mayor Carroll suggested that the hundred deputy sheriffs exercise discretion and be sure of the right man.

Mayor Stevens, who was in Jefferson City this morning, sent a telegram to the mass meeting urging prompt, thorough action. It was received with cheers.

P. H. Buckley and Miss Mattie Gilker were assaulted on Broadway last night by a negro fiend, with a revolver. Mr. Tom Mitchum happened along and frightened away the villain.

Telegraphers W. T. Maddox and Fitzgerald, at the "Ex" office say that a negro, while beating his way east early this morning, was put off a freight train at the Missouri Pacific freight yards.

Mrs. Taylor was terribly prostrated this morning, but was able to give an intelligent account of the affair. She is being carefully attended, but will be long in recovering from the fright and shock.

Mrs. Mary Moore, who resides at 1699 South Missouri avenue, and who was assaulted at her home by a black brute early in the evening, is confident that her assailant is the same individual who assaulted the Taylors. She saw him twice yesterday pass her house. He then had two overcoats.

The Best in the City.

The People's restaurant, run by Messrs. Marsh and Reid, at 117 West Main street, have already the reputation of serving one of the best meals in the city. They run a lunch counter in connection with their restaurant, and can get you up a short order in a very little time.

The People's restaurant will endeavor to please all its customers, as well as to serve meals, as they keep a fine assortment of cakes, candies and cigars.

THE LONG AGO.

'Tis plaintive and low
Of the long ago—
The music that stirs
In the heart of the firs.

With the murmuring strain
From the heaven of pain,
'Tis the breath borne in
From the bliss that has been.

There's a day of light
And a day of night;
At set of the sun
Is a day begun.

The milder day
Of the far away—
Love's softer dawn
Of the lost, the gone.

—John Vance Cheney in Cosmopolitan.

BADGER'S PICTURE.

Do you remember Badger's big picture of "A Nihilist Conspiracy" in the 1886 academy? It was one of the pictures of the year. By gad, sir, that was a picture! It fetched everybody, did "A Nihilist Conspiracy." Then came the order for the "Conversazione at Burlington House," and then, of course, his fortune was made; and Badger became an A. R. A. Badger, A. R. A., cuts me now. I used to know him very well; we were both members of the Goose club. Of course that isn't the right name of our club—the real name is the Swan—but we are always called the Goose club, you know, and there are all sorts of mysterious reasons alleged for it.

Splitter, who is a professional wit, and earns a very precarious living by it, and is not a member of the Goose club—I mean the Swan—declares that it's because all our members who are dramatists invariably get the goose; that, in the vile, common slang of the stage, means that their productions are always hissed. I have been told to my face, Mr. by that beast Grimmer, also a professional witling, and whom we decline to elect to the Goose club—I mean the Swan—because he wasn't qualified, for we are all spontaneous wits at our dear old place—that it's because all our geese are swans, and we swans are all geese. I know the real reason, and I've got it down in my reminiscences, and when I die they'll be published, and you can buy a copy, and then you'll find it out.

But to come back to Badger's magnum opus. I gave him the tip—I mean the valuable hint; I'm always giving people good advice, and they're seldom, very seldom, grateful for it.

"Why don't you do a nihilist picture?" said I to Badger one day; "everybody's mad on nihilism just now. You've only got to read up Stepiak and make your nihilists ugly enough, and its bound to be a big thing." And then I stroked my long gray beard (my beard is my great feature, you know). I've got a rather low forehead, but then the ancients admired low foreheads—tenui frontis, Horace. Ha, ha!

"You'd make a capital nihilist," said Badger.

I gave him one of my scathing glances, and I saw that the young fellow was sorry for his impertinence. And then the matter dropped.

The next thing I heard was that Badger was going to immortalize the Goose club—that he had determined to paint a picture of the thirty most celebrated members. Badger became suddenly popular.

"Dear old man," he said to me, "I want you to sit."

I was delighted. I only sat for the face, you know, and I was in the very center of the picture. Badger selected twenty-nine other victims. The likenesses were wonderful. The members actually fought for the honor of sitting to Badger, and then he shut himself up in his studio, and denied himself to everybody on the pretense of putting in the figures. There wasn't one of us who had the least doubt that the great picture of the Goose club would become as celebrated as Terburg's masterpiece, "The Congress of Munster." We felt—by we I mean the happy thirty—that we were already immortal; we felt that Badger would hand us down to posterity as representative lights of literature, science and art. We'd have done anything for Badger at that time. We—I and the other twenty-nine immortals—were continually calling on Badger; but we never could get a sight of the picture; he was invariably not at home. And then a dreadful rumor ran about the Goose club.

Pugwash, the sculptor, came back from St. Petersburg, where he had been executing a commission, and he told us that Badger had painted one of us out and had painted him in. We—I mean the original thirty—endured weeks of agony till the academy private view. We couldn't get anything out of Pugwash; he declared that he was sworn to secrecy; he even pretended that he didn't really know which of us was the—well, Peri at the gate—for he swore that the picture was covered up mysteriously with clothes, merely leaving an opening in which his head was inserted. How we all envied Pugwash! He, at least, as certain of immortality.

But I was determined to ascertain the truth at once. Directly the hanging committee at Burlington House commenced its labors, I called on every academician and associate I knew. They none of them could tell me anything about the Goose club picture. You see, in the ordinary course of things, Badger would have exhibited his great picture on Show Sunday, a month before the opening of the academy. He didn't, sir; our agony was prolonged until the very last moment.

I was there—by there, I mean at Burlington house—the instant the doors opened for the private view. I had a ticket, you know, of course—I always have. I almost snatched the gratuitous catalogue with which I was presented by one of the gorgeous gentlemen in the scarlet gowns, who resemble lord chief justices or doctors of music in the University of Oxford—at least, I do at the private view; to the public on ordinary occasions they're Calcuttas, mon doorkeepers. I almost snatched the catalogue, I say, and with a handsome I turned to the index, and to the happy Badger, Michael Angelo, to the happy

LIKE A THUNDERBOLT!

--The Low Prices of--

THE BANKRUPT STORE

Surprise the Public.

Men's Good Stiff Hats, Worth \$1.50, for 60c.

" " " " " 50c " 20c.

" " Lined Jeans Pants, worth \$1.00, for 65c.

" " Blue Overalls, worth 50c. for 35c.

" " Flannel Shirts, 20c.

And everything else in proportion. Our specialty is MEN'S SUITS. A complete line, from \$2.50 to \$22.50.

Remember We Handle Only BANKRUPT STOCK.

Call and be convinced.

BANKRUPT CLOTHING CO.,

204 OHIO STREET.

POLITICAL.

For Mayor.

The DEMOCRAT is authorized to announce E. W. Stevens as a candidate for the office of mayor of the city of Sedalia, subject to the decision of the democratic primary election.

For City Marshal.

The DEMOCRAT is authorized to announce John Hyatt as a candidate for marshal of the city of Sedalia, subject to the action of the democratic party.

For City Collector.

The DEMOCRAT is authorized to announce V. P. Hart as a candidate for the office of city collector, subject to the decision of the democratic primary election.

For Recorder.

The DEMOCRAT is authorized to announce B. Rauck as a candidate for the office of city recorder, subject to the action of the democratic primary election.

The DEMOCRAT is authorized to announce J. A. Halstead as a candidate for re-election to the office of city recorder, subject to the decision of the democratic primary election.

For Councilman.

The DEMOCRAT is authorized to announce Clem Honkomp as a candidate for re-election to the office of Councilman from the First ward, subject to the action of the democratic primary election.

The DEMOCRAT is authorized to announce R. F. Dean as a candidate for councilman in the Fourth ward, subject to the decision of the democratic primary election.

are degniturnly correct. I brought 'em from Russia myself."

Our twenty-nine hearts were too full for words.

"It's the picture of the year," said Mr. Abitophel triumphantly.

And it was.

Just then Badger suddenly appeared.

Of course we had to congratulate him. I'm afraid we did it in a rather half hearted way.

"It's a capital joke, isn't it?" said Badger.

And then we all laughed a loud, hollow, unmeaning cachinnation. It was the laugh of a chorus of Adelphi guests.

"You saved me pots of money in models, dear boys," said Badger. "Accept my grateful thanks," and then he solemnly shook hands with us all, one after the other.

I have never shaken hands with Badger since.

What conceited fellows artists are!—Pittsburg Leader.

Fine Residence.

Eight rooms and bath, corner lot closed in, modern improvements, water, shade, shrubbery, stable, &c., &c., for sale cheap, at \$4,500. Will take some clear property in part payment. Address X. P. O. Sedalia, Mo.

W. J. Letts has the reputation of selling groceries cheaper than any other man in East Sedalia. Try him once and see if such is not the case.

Brandt Grocery Co.

Fresh Goods

Fancy and Staple

We are showing some strictly first-class goods specially adapted to this difficult season of the year.

Prices and Quality

Will demonstrate the advantage of buying your

Family Groceries at the Old Reliable Stand

—420— Ohio Street.

WHEN YOU WANT

COAL : OR : WOOD!

At Bottom Prices, telephone N. 56.

E. Simpson's Coal Yard,

N. W. Cor. Ohio and Pacific Sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON

watches, guns, pistols and other personal property, 116 Ohio street, back of Globe Shoe Store. H. V. LEIST.

Buy wine of Frank Kruger, 115 W. Main.

Will Have Some Fun.

Parsons proposes to arouse the natives from their slumbers by having a big wolf chase to-day. As these animals love solitude it is probable that the hunters will have no trouble in finding them even in the city.

Cheap Rates.

National convention of labor organizations at St. Louis, Mo. Tickets sold February 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23. Good for return to and including March 10, 1892. A rate of one fare for the round trip.

H. L. BERRY,
Ticket Agent.

Ed. Quilty, Tailor.

Cleaning, repairing, etc., promptly and cheaply done. 207 Ohio st., over Johnson's clothing house.

The Equalizers Meet.

The meeting of the Workingman's Equalization society last evening was one of the merriest and most profitable held this year. There was music, speech-making and a jolly good time. Several new members were admitted, and President McAllister was of course at his best.

Liquors for family use, 115 W. Main, Frank Kruger.

Used a Gun.

A gentleman in this city was around last night and upon investigating found a burly negro stealing his chickens. The thief ran upon being discovered, but as he went over the fence the gentleman gave him the contents of a shot gun. The negro was wounded slightly but escaped.

Call and see the latest and newest in baby carriages at prices so low as to astonish. 317 Ohio street.

The American Security company of New York has established a branch office in Sedalia, and are prepared to receive applications to furnish bonds for bank cashiers, book-keepers and employes in Sedalia and Pettis county. For rates and terms call on R. C. Sneed, agent, Equitable building.

Sedalia Carpet Co.

The largest stock, newest patterns, choicest colors, fresh goods right from the mills at less money than you can buy old goods.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED

by competitors telling you what you know is not so—come and see for yourselves. Lace Curtains, Portieres, Window Shades, China Mattings, Rugs, &c., Very Cheap.

D. A. CLARK, Manager.

Third and Lamine.